Financial Report
with Supplemental Information
June 30, 2008

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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Village Council
Village of Berrien Springs, Michigan

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, and each major fund of the Village of Berrien Springs, Michigan (the "Village") as of and for the year ended June 30, 2008, which collectively comprise the Village's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Village of Berrien Springs, Michigan's management. Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinions.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, and each major fund of the Village of Berrien Springs, Michigan as of June 30, 2008 and the respective changes in financial position and cash flows, where applicable, thereof for the year then ended, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

The management's discussion and analysis and the budgetary comparison schedules, as identified in the table of contents, are not required parts of the basic financial statements but are supplemental information required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. We have applied certain limited procedures, which consisted principally of inquiries of management, regarding the methods of measurement and presentation of the required supplemental information. However, we did not audit the information and express no opinion on it.



To the Village Council
Village of Berrien Springs, Michigan

In accordance with Government Auditing Standards, we have also issued a report under separate cover dated October 10, 2008 on our consideration of the Village's internal control over financial reporting and our tests of compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide opinions on the internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with Government Auditing Standards and should be considered in assessing the results of our audit.

Plante & Moran, PLLC

October 10, 2008

Management's Discussion and Analysis

Our discussion and analysis of the Village of Berrien Springs, Michigan's financial performance provides an overview of the Village's financial activities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2008. Please read it in conjunction with the Village's financial statements.

Financial Highlights

As discussed in further detail in this discussion and analysis, the following represents the most significant financial highlights for the year ended June 30, 2008:

- State-shared revenue, the General Fund's second largest revenue source, was decreased again this year. The Village management reacted by continuing to keep expenses at a minimum where possible.
- The Village continued its long-term investment in its wastewater treatment system. The new waste water treatment plant was placed in service in December 2007.
- The Downtown Revitalization Project began in April 2007. MDOT and the CDBG provided approximately \$544,000 in grant funding to assist with the project, which was completed during the 2007-2008 fiscal year. The total expenditures related to the project were \$1,024,500.
- The Fisher Court Watermain Improvements Project construction contract was completed during the 2007-2008 fiscal year. The total project cost was \$82,025.

Using this Annual Report

This annual report consists of a series of financial statements. The statement of net assets and the statement of activities provide information about the activities of the Village as a whole and present a longer-term view of the Village's finances. This longer-term view uses the accrual basis of accounting so that it can measure the cost of providing services during the current year, and whether the taxpayers have funded the full cost of providing government services.

The fund financial statements present a short-term view; they tell us how the taxpayers' resources were spent during the year, as well as how much is available for future spending. Fund financial statements also report the Village's operations in more detail than the government-wide financial statements by providing information about the Village's most significant funds.

Management's Discussion and Analysis (Continued)

The Village as a Whole

The following table shows, in a condensed format, the net assets as of the current date and compared to the prior two fiscal years:

	Governmental Activities						Business-type Activities					Total						
		2008		2007		2006		2008		2007		2006		2008		2007		2006
Assets																		
Current assets	\$	4,338,269	\$	3,687,719	\$	3,370,332	\$	1,345,102	\$	1,187,116	\$	577,753	\$	5,683,371	\$	4,874,835	\$	3,948,085
Noncurrent assets		1,817,494	_	1,772,732	_	2,146,457	_	14,004,505		11,006,298	_	4,166,864		15,821,999		12,779,030	_	6,313,321
Total assets		6,155,763		5,460,451		5,516,789		15,349,607		12,193,414		4,744,617		21,505,370		17,653,865		10,261,406
Liabilities																		
Current liabilities		129,914		50,387		73,236		334,298		1,389,332		438,442		464,212		1,439,719		511,678
Long-term liabilities	_		_		_			7,249,127		6,568,504		494,882		7,249,127		6,568,504	_	494,882
Total liabilities		129,914		50,387		73,236	_	7,583,425		7,957,836	_	933,324	_	7,713,339	_	8,008,223	_	1,006,560
Net Assets																		
Invested in capital assets -																		
Net of related debt		1,817,494		1,772,732		1,619,582		6,645,000		4,358,280		3,640,448		8,462,494		6,131,012		5,260,030
Restricted		1,231,810		1,054,547		1,063,471		63,268		61,294		59,321		1,295,078		1,115,841		1,122,792
Unrestricted		2,976,545	_	2,582,785	_	2,760,500	_	1,057,914	_	(183,996)	_	111,524	_	4,034,459		2,398,789	_	2,872,024
Total net assets	<u>\$</u>	6,025,849	\$	5,410,064	<u>\$</u>	5,443,553	\$	7,766,182	<u>\$</u>	4,235,578	\$	3,811,293	<u>\$</u>	13,792,031	\$	9,645,642	<u>\$</u>	9,254,846

The Village's combined net assets increased 43 percent from a year ago - increasing from \$9,645,642 to \$13,792,031. As we look at the governmental activities separately from the business-type activities, we can see that governmental activities net assets increased 11.4 percent from \$5,410,064 to \$6,025,849, while business-type activities increased 83.4 percent from \$4,235,578 to \$7,766,182.

Unrestricted net assets - the part of net assets that can be used to finance day-to-day operations - increased by \$393,760 for the governmental activities. This represents an increase of approximately 15 percent. The current level of unrestricted net assets for our governmental activities stands at \$2,976,545. This is within the targeted range set by the Village during its last budget process.

Management's Discussion and Analysis (Continued)

The following table shows the changes in the net assets during the current year and as compared to the prior two fiscal years:

		Gove	ernmental Activ	vities		Business-type Activities				Total				
	2008	3	2007	2006		2008	2007	2006		2008	2007	2006		
Revenue														
Program revenue:														
Charges for services	\$ 331	,080,	\$ 315,939	\$ 327,143	\$	1,292,878	\$ 1,235,012	\$ 1,029,112	\$	1,623,958	\$ 1,550,951	\$ 1,356,255		
Operating grants and														
contributions	138	,219	129,401	139,242		-	-	-		138,219	129,401	139,242		
Capital grants and														
contributions		-	-	-		3,398,500	-	-		3,398,500	-	-		
General revenue:														
Property taxes	632	,902	595,284	558,249)	-	-	-		632,902	595,284	558,249		
State-shared revenue	174	,620	178,696	180,784		-	-	-		174,620	178,696	180,784		
Unrestricted														
investment earnings	186	,840	127,074	79,070)	30,395	55,760	30,799		217,235	182,834	109,869		
Miscellaneous	75	,688	66,800	66,866					_	75,688	66,800	66,866		
Total revenue	1,539	,349	1,413,194	1,351,354		4,721,773	1,290,772	1,059,911		6,261,122	2,703,966	2,411,265		
Program Expenses														
General government	276	,438	283,413	247,569)	-	-	-		276,438	283,413	247,569		
Public safety	101	,509	241,276	154,288	}	-	-	-		101,509	241,276	154,288		
Public works	350	,876	246,116	189,049)	-	-	-		350,876	246,116	189,049		
Recreation and culture	194	,741	149,003	151,954		-	-	-		194,741	149,003	151,954		
Contributions		-	526,875	-		-	-	-		-	526,875	-		
Water and sewer						1,191,169	866,491	726,571		1,191,169	866,491	726,571		
Total program														
expenses	923	,564	1,446,683	742,860	_	1,191,169	866,491	726,571		2,114,733	2,313,174	1,469,431		
Change in Net Assets	\$ 615	785	<u>\$ (33,489)</u>	\$ 608,494	<u>\$</u>	3,530,604	\$ 424,281	\$ 333,340	\$	4,146,389	\$ 390,792	\$ 941,834		

Management's Discussion and Analysis (Continued)

During the past fiscal year, governmental activities revenues increased from \$1,413,194 to \$1,539,349 or approximately 8.9 percent, while governmental program expenses decreased approximately \$500,000. Much of this decrease relates to the charge the Village took in 2007 to write-down the investment in the police joint venture.

Business-type activities revenue included grant proceeds of \$3,398,500. Excluding this source of revenue, revenues remained relatively stable with 2007, while expenses increased by approximately 37 percent.

Governmental Activities

Property taxes increased slightly due to valuation increases. State-shared revenue decreased slightly, as the State of Michigan continued to cut revenue sharing. Investment earnings increased due to more active management of Village deposits and higher available rates.

Business-type Activities

The Village's business-type activities consist of the Water and Sewer Fund. We provide water and sewer to residents through Village-owned and operated wells and the sewage treatment plant.

Water Operating Fund

A water and sewer rate study was completed in January 2003. Using a proposed cost allocation between the customer, commodity, and demand charges, an annual increase of approximately 6.0 percent per year for five years was instituted. The Village will continue to monitor rates and expenses in the future.

Sewer Fund

The water and sewer rate study completed in January 2003 recommended an average of 8 percent to 10 percent annual increase in sewer rates over a five-year time span, which was approved. Annual projected surpluses would build up the Sewer Fund's cash reserves, which had been depleted.

The Village's Funds

Our analysis of the Village's major funds begins on page 11, following the government-wide financial statements. The fund financial statements provide detail information about the most significant funds, not the Village as a whole. The Village Council creates funds to help manage money for specific purposes as well as to show accountability for certain activities, such as special property tax millages. The Village's major funds for 2008 include the General Fund, the Major and Local Streets Funds, and the Waste Water and Water Operating Funds.

Management's Discussion and Analysis (Continued)

Budgetary Highlights

Over the course of the year, the Village did amend the budget for the General, Major Streets, and Local Streets Funds. Full budget and amended budget to actual statements for these funds are included as pages 30 through 32 of this report.

Capital Asset and Debt Administration

During the year, the Village issued debt in the amount of \$791,000 to assist in funding the construction of the new waste water treatment plant. This project was substantially complete as of June 30, 2008. The new treatment plant began operating in December 2007.

Economic Factors and Next Year's Budgets and Rates

The Village's fiscal 2009 budget anticipates additional cuts in state-shared revenue. The Village also budgeted for the annual debt service of the debt related to the new waste water treatment plant.

The water and sewer rates remained stable during fiscal 2008. However, the Village continues to watch water and sewer revenue and expense trends for possible additional increases in the future.

Contacting the Village's Management

This financial report is intended to provide our citizens, taxpayers, customers, and investors with a general overview of the Village's finances and to show the Village's accountability for the money it receives. If you have questions about this report or need additional information, we welcome you to contact the clerk's office.

Statement of Net Assets June 30, 2008

	Go	overnmental	Вι	usiness-type	
		Activities		Activities	 Total
Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 3)	\$	1,176,315	\$	725,658	\$ 1,901,973
Investments (Note 3)		3,096,210		225,000	3,321,210
Customer accounts receivable - Net		17,474		326,552	344,026
Due from other governmental units		43,270		_	43,270
Internal balances		5,000		(5,000)	-
Prepaid costs and other assets		_		9,624	9,624
Restricted assets - Debt service		_		63,268	63,268
Capital assets - Net (Note 4):					
Assets subject to depreciation		1,528,853		13,704,675	15,233,528
Assets not subject to depreciation	_	288,641		299,830	 588,471
Total assets		6,155,763		15,349,607	21,505,370
Liabilities					
Accounts payable		24,716		18,974	43,690
Accrued and other liabilities		99,566		204,946	304,512
Accrued employee benefits -					
Due within one year (Note 6)		5,632		-	5,632
Noncurrent liabilities (Note 6):					
Due within one year		-		110,378	110,378
Due in more than one year				7,249,127	 7,249,127
Total liabilities		129,914		7,583,425	 7,713,339
Net Assets					
Invested in capital assets - Net of					
related debt		1,817,494		6,645,000	8,462,494
Restricted for streets and highways		1,231,810		-	1,231,810
Restricted for debt service		-		63,268	63,268
Unrestricted		2,976,545		1,057,914	 4,034,459
Total net assets	\$	6,025,849	\$	7,766,182	\$ 13,792,031

		Program Revenues							
			Operating	Capital					
		Charges for	Grants and	Grants and					
	Expenses	Services	Contributions	Contributions					
Functions/Programs									
Governmental activities:									
General government	\$ 276,438	\$ 100,000	\$ -	\$ -					
Public safety	101,509	6,039	_	-					
Public works	350,876	92,854	138,219	-					
Recreation and culture	194,741	132,187							
Total governmental activities	923,564	331,080	138,219	-					
Business-type activities:									
Water	391,777	495,907	_	200,000					
Sewer	799,392	796,971		3,198,500					
Total business-type activities	1,191,169	1,292,878		3,398,500					
Total primary government	\$ 2,114,733	\$ 1,623,958	\$ 138,219	\$ 3,398,500					

General revenues:

Property taxes

State-shared revenues

Unrestricted investment earnings

Miscellaneous

Total general revenues

Change in Net Assets

 $\ensuremath{\text{\textbf{Net Assets}}}$ - Beginning of year

Net Assets - End of year

Statement of Activities Year Ended June 30, 2008

Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Assets

G	Governmental Activities		usiness-type Activities	Total				
	7 tetivities		Activities		i otai			
\$	(176,438) (95,470)	\$	- -	\$	(176,438) (95,470)			
	(119,803)		_		(119,803)			
	(62,554)				(62,554)			
	(454,265)		-		(454,265)			
	-		304,130		304,130			
			3,196,079		3,196,079			
			3,500,209		3,500,209			
	(454,265)		3,500,209		3,045,944			
	632,902		-		632,902			
	174,620		-		174,620			
	186,840		30,395		217,235			
	75,688				75,688			
	1,070,050		30,395		1,100,445			
	615,785		3,530,604		4,146,389			
	5,410,064		4,235,578		9,645,642			
\$	6,025,849	\$	7,766,182	\$	13,792,031			

Governmental Funds Balance Sheet June 30, 2008

Assets	G	eneral Fund	Major Streets Local Streets Fund Fund		Total Governmental Funds			
Cash and investments Receivables - Net Due from other governmental units Due from other funds	\$	3,056,202 17,474 23,353 5,000		708,857 - 13,600 -	\$	507,466 - 6,317 -		4,272,525 17,474 43,270 5,000
Total assets Liabilities and Fund Balances	<u>\$</u>	3,102,029	<u>\$</u>	722,457	<u>\$</u>	513,783	<u>\$</u>	4,338,269
Liabilities Accounts payable Deferred revenue	\$	20,286 99,566	\$	1,418	\$	3,012	\$	24,716 99,566
Total liabilities		119,852		1,418		3,012		124,282
Fund Balances - Unreserved Reported in:								
General Fund		2,757,177		_		_		2,757,177
Special Revenue Funds		-		721,039		510,771		1,231,810
Designated for future police expenditures		225,000						225,000
Total fund balances		2,982,177		721,039		510,771		4,213,987
Total liabilities and fund balances	\$	3,102,029	\$	722,457	\$	513,783		
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the	e state	ment of net as	sets a	re different b	ecause	e:		
Capital assets used in governmental activities are	not fir	nancial resourc	es and	are not repo	orted i	n		
the funds								1,817,494
Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the	ne curr	ent period and	d are r	ot reported i	in the	funds		(5,632)
Net assets of governmental activities							\$	6,025,849

Governmental Funds Statement of Revenue, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances Year Ended June 30, 2008

	General Fund		Major Streets Fund		Lo	ocal Streets Fund	Total Governmental Funds		
Revenue									
Property taxes	\$	482,460	\$	-	\$	150,442	\$	632,902	
State-shared revenues and grants		174,620		99,435		38,784		312,839	
Licenses and permits		6,039		-		-		6,039	
Charges for services		323,963		-		-		323,963	
Fines and forfeitures		1,204		-		-		1,204	
Interest and rentals		162,174		21,619		4,125		187,918	
Other		82,976		184		276	_	83,436	
Total revenue		1,233,436		121,238		193,627		1,548,301	
Expenditures									
General government		326,741		-		-		326,741	
Public safety		89,873		-		-		89,873	
Public works		111,925		78,235		195,617		385,777	
Recreation and culture		175,945						175,945	
Total expenditures		704,484		78,235		195,617		978,336	
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenue Over Expenditures		528,952		43,003		(1,990)		569,965	
Other Financing Sources (Uses)									
Transfers in		-		57,950		78,300		136,250	
Transfers out		(136,250)	_	-		-	_	(136,250)	
Total other financing sources (uses)		(136,250)		57,950		78,300			
Net Change in Fund Balances		392,702		100,953		76,310		569,965	
Fund Balances - Beginning of year		2,589,475		620,086		434,461		3,644,022	
Fund Balances - End of year	\$	2,982,177	\$	721,039	\$	510,771	\$	4,213,987	

Governmental Funds Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenue, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities Year Ended June 30, 2008

Net Change in Fund Balances - Total Governmental Funds	\$ 569,965
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:	
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures;	
in the statement of activities, these costs are allocated	
over their estimated useful lives as depreciation:	
Current year capital additions	168,479
Current year allocation of depreciation	(123,396)
Current year net capital disposals	(321)
Decrease in accumulated employee vacation pay is recorded	
when earned in the statement of activities	 1,058
Change in Net Assets of Governmental Activities	\$ 615,785

Proprietary Funds Statement of Net Assets June 30, 2008

	W	aste Water		Water	To	tal Enterprise
		Fund	Ор	erating Fund		Funds
Assets						
Current assets:						
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	495,986	\$	229,672	\$	725,658
Investments	Ψ	-	Ψ	225,000	Ψ	225,000
Receivables - Net		209,093		117,459		326,552
Prepaid costs and other assets		-		9,624		9,624
r repaid costs and other assets			_	7,021	_	7,021
Total current assets		705,079		581,755		1,286,834
Noncurrent assets:						
Restricted assets		_		63,268		63,268
Capital assets		11,936,740		2,067,765		14,004,505
				_		
Total noncurrent assets		11,936,740		2,131,033		14,067,773
Total assets		12,641,819		2,712,788		15,354,607
Liabilities						
Current liabilities:						
Accounts payable		15,594		3,380		18,974
Accrued and other liabilities		106,407		2,340		108,747
Customer deposits		-		96,199		96,199
Due to other funds		5,000		_		5,000
Current portion of long-term debt		77,689	_	32,689		110,378
Total current liabilities		204,690		134,608		339,298
Noncurrent liabilities - Long-term debt - Net of						
current portion		6,939,564		309,563		7,249,127
Total liabilities		7,144,254		444,171		7,588,425
Total nabilities		7,111,231		111,171		7,500,125
Net Assets						
Investment in capital assets - Net of related debt		4,919,487		1,725,513		6,645,000
Restricted - Debt service		-		63,268		63,268
Unrestricted		578,078		479,836	_	1,057,914
Total net assets	\$	5,497,565	\$	2,268,617	\$	7,766,182

Proprietary Funds Statement of Revenue, Expenses, and Changes in Fund Net Assets Year Ended June 30, 2008

	Waste Water	Water	Total Enterprise
	Fund	Operating Fund	Funds
Onevating Payonus			
Operating Revenue Sale of water	\$ -	\$ 465,363	\$ 465,363
Sewage disposal charges	770,550	ф 405,363	770,550
Hydrant rental	770,330	15,000	15,000
Interest and penalty charges	7,727	6,782	14,509
Other charges for services	18,694	8,762	27,456
Other charges for services	10,074	0,702	27,430
Total operating revenue	796,971	495,907	1,292,878
Operating Expenses			
Salaries	123,162	93,088	216,250
Fringe benefits	42,591	41,670	84,261
Utilities	47,596	6,038	53,634
Materials, supplies, and freight	42,103	36,524	78,627
Contractual services	10,534	16,683	27,217
Insurance	11,511	5,625	17,136
Repairs and maintenance	18,782	10,160	28,942
Depreciation	188,250	70,537	258,787
Administrative fees	50,000	50,000	100,000
Other	32,562	41,397	73,959
Total operating expenses	567,091	371,722	938,813
Operating Income	229,880	124,185	354,065
Nonoperating Revenue (Expenses)			
Investment income	12,483	17,912	30,395
Interest expense	(183,494)	(20,055)	(203,549)
Loss on disposal of assets	(48,807)		(48,807)
Income - Before contributions	10,062	122,042	132,104
Capital Contributions - Capital grants	3,198,500	200,000	3,398,500
Change in Net Assets	3,208,562	322,042	3,530,604
Net Assets - Beginning of year	2,289,003	1,946,575	4,235,578
Net Assets - End of year	\$ 5,497,565	\$ 2,268,617	\$ 7,766,182

Proprietary Funds Statement of Cash Flows Year Ended June 30, 2008

	14/	\\/	_	Water	Tatal Futanania		
	VV	aste Water Fund	(Operating Fund	lot	al Enterprise Funds	
		T dilid	_	rana		T direct	
Cash Flows from Operating Activities		704021		512 (27		1 200 5 40	
Receipts from customers	\$	784,931	\$	513,637	\$	1,298,568	
Payments to suppliers		(207,897)		(410,578)		(618,475)	
Payments to employees		(165,081)		(134,758)		(299,839)	
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities		411,953		(31,699)		380,254	
Cash Flows from Capital and Related Financing Activities							
Purchase of capital assets		(3,940,270)		(216,443)		(4,156,713)	
Proceeds from bond issuance		791,000		-		791,000	
Principal and interest paid on capital debt		(232,346)		(47,744)		(280,090)	
Grant proceeds		3,198,500		200,000		3,398,500	
Internal activity - Payments to other funds		(91,649)				(91,649)	
Net cash used in capital and related financing							
activities		(274,765)		(64,187)		(338,952)	
Cash Flows from Investing Activities							
Interest received		12,483		17,912		30,395	
Purchases of investments			_	(225,000)		(225,000)	
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities		12,483		(207,088)		(194,605)	
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents		149,671		(302,974)		(153,303)	
Cash and Cash Equivalents - Beginning of year		346,315		595,914		942,229	
Cash and Cash Equivalents - End of year	<u>\$</u>	495,986	\$	292,940	\$	788,926	
Balance Sheet Classification of Cash and Cash Equivalents							
Cash and investments	\$	495,986	\$	229,672	\$	725,658	
Restricted cash	<u> </u>			63,268		63,268	
Total cash and cash equivalents	\$	495,986	\$	292,940	\$	788,926	
Reconciliation of Operating Income to Net Cash from Operating Activities							
Operating income	\$	229,880	\$	124,185	\$	354,065	
Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net cash from operating activities:							
Depreciation		188,250		70,537		258,787	
Changes in assets and liabilities:		-,		.,		-,,	
Receivables		(12,040)		17,400		5,360	
Accounts payable		5,863		(240,496)		(234,633)	
Accrued and other liabilities				(3,325)		(3,325)	
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	\$	411,953	\$	(31,699)	\$	380,254	

Noncash Activities - During the year, there were no significant noncash operating, capital, financing, or investing activities.

Notes to Financial Statements June 30, 2008

Note I - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The accounting policies of the Village of Berrien Springs, Michigan (the "Village") conform to accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP) as applicable to governmental units. The following is a summary of the significant accounting policies used by the Village of Berrien Springs, Michigan:

Reporting Entity

The Village of Berrien Springs, Michigan is governed by an elected seven-member council. In accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, there are no component units to be included in these financial statements.

Jointly Governed Organizations

The fire department of the Village, not a legally separate entity, is jointly operated with Oronoko Township (the "Township"). All fire expenditures are shared between the two units. The Village's share of capital assets is included in the governmental activities capital assets on the government-wide statement of net assets.

Government-wide and Fund Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements (i.e., the statement of net assets and the statement of activities) report information on all of the nonfiduciary activities of the primary government. For the most part, the effect of interfund activity has been removed from these statements. Governmental activities, normally supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues, are reported separately from business-type activities, which rely to a significant extent on fees and charges for support.

The statement of activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a given function or segment are offset by program revenues. Direct expenses are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function or segment. Program revenues include (I) charges to customers or applicants who purchase, use, or directly benefit from goods, services, or privileges provided by a given function or segment, and (2) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function or segment. Taxes and other items not properly included among program revenues are reported instead as general revenue.

Separate financial statements are provided for governmental funds and proprietary funds. Major individual governmental funds and major individual Enterprise Funds are reported as separate columns in the fund financial statements.

Notes to Financial Statements June 30, 2008

Note I - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

<u>Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting, and Financial Statement</u> Presentation

The government-wide financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting, as are the proprietary funds. Revenue is recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Property taxes are recognized as revenue in the year for which they are levied. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenue as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met.

Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Revenue is recognized as soon as it is both measurable and available. Revenue is considered to be available if it is collected within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. For this purpose, the Village considers revenues to be available if they are collected within 60 days of the end of the current fiscal period. The following major revenue sources meet the availability criterion: state-shared revenue, state gas and weight tax revenue, district court fines, and interest associated with the current fiscal period. Conversely, if applicable, special assessments and federal grant reimbursements will be collected after the period of availability, receivables have been recorded for these, along with a "deferred revenue" liability.

Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting. However, debt service expenditures, expenditures relating to compensated absences, and claims and judgments are recorded only when payment is due.

The Village reports the following major governmental funds:

General Fund - The General Fund is the Village's primary operating fund. It accounts for all financial resources of the general government, except those required to be accounted for in another fund.

Major Streets Fund - The Major Streets Fund accounts for the resources of state gas and weight tax revenues that are restricted for use on major streets.

Local Streets Fund - The Local Streets Fund accounts for the resources of state gas and weight tax revenues that are restricted for use on local streets.

Notes to Financial Statements June 30, 2008

Note I - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

The Village reports the following major proprietary funds:

Waste Water Fund - The Waste Water Fund accounts for the activities of the sewage collection system.

Water Operating Fund - The Water Operating Fund accounts for the activities of the water distribution system.

Private sector standards of accounting issued prior to December 1, 1989 are generally followed in both the government-wide and proprietary fund financial statements to the extent that those standards do not conflict with the standards of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board. The Village has elected not to follow private sector standards issued after November 30, 1989 for its business-type activities.

As a general rule, the effect of interfund activity has been eliminated from the government-wide financial statements. Exceptions to this general rule are charges between the Village's water/waste water function and various other functions of the Village. Eliminations of these charges would distort the direct costs and program revenues reported for the various functions concerned.

Amounts reported as program revenue include (1) charges to customers or applicants for goods, services, or privileges provided; (2) operating grants and contributions; and (3) capital grants and contributions, including special assessments. Internally dedicated resources are reported as general revenue rather than as program revenue. Likewise, general revenue includes all taxes.

Proprietary funds distinguish operating revenue and expenses from nonoperating items. Operating revenue and expenses generally result from providing services in connection with a proprietary fund's principal ongoing operations. The principal operating revenue of our proprietary funds relates to charges to customers for sales and services. The Water and Waste Water Funds also recognize the portion of tap fees intended to recover current costs (e.g., labor and materials to hook up new customers) as operating revenue. The portion intended to recover the cost of the infrastructure is recognized as nonoperating revenue. Operating expenses for proprietary funds include the cost of sales and services, administrative expenses, and depreciation on capital assets. All revenue and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as nonoperating revenue and expenses.

Notes to Financial Statements June 30, 2008

Note I - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Property Tax Revenue

Property taxes are levied on each July I on the taxable valuation of property as of the preceding December 31. Taxes are considered delinquent on September 16, at which time penalties and interest are assessed.

The 2007 taxable valuation of the Village totaled approximately \$45.2 million, on which taxes levied consisted of 10.4306 mills for operating purposes and 3.4539 mills for street repair and maintenance. This resulted in approximately \$475,000 for operating and \$155,000 for street repair and maintenance. These amounts are recognized in the respective General and Special Revenue Funds financial statements as tax revenue.

Assets, Liabilities, and Net Assets or Equity

Bank Deposits and Investments - Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, demand deposits, and short-term investments with a maturity of three months or less when acquired. Investments consist of certificates of deposits and are stated at fair value. Pooled investment income from the General Fund, Special Revenue Funds, and Enterprise Funds is generally allocated to each fund using a weighted average.

Receivables and Payables - In general, outstanding balances between funds are reported as "due to/from other funds." Any residual balances outstanding between the governmental activities and the business-type activities are reported in the government-wide financial statements as "internal balances." All trade and property tax receivables are shown as net of allowance for uncollectible amounts.

Prepaid Items - Certain payments to vendors reflect costs applicable to future fiscal years and are recorded as prepaid items in both government-wide and fund financial statements.

Restricted Assets - The revenue bonds of the Enterprise Funds require amounts to be set aside for debt service principal and interest, operations and maintenance, and a bond reserve. These amounts have been classified as restricted assets.

Capital Assets - Capital assets, which include property, plant, equipment, and infrastructure assets (e.g., roads, bridges, sidewalks, and similar items), are reported in the applicable governmental or business-type activities column in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets are defined by the Village as assets with an initial individual cost of more than \$5,000 and an estimated useful life in excess of one year. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. Donated capital assets are recorded at estimated fair market value at the date of donation.

Notes to Financial Statements June 30, 2008

Note I - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Buildings, equipment, and vehicles are depreciated using the straight-line method over the following useful lives:

Roads and sidewalks	7 to 25 years
Water and sewer distribution systems	6 to 40 years
Buildings and building improvements	10 to 40 years
Vehicles	5 to 15 years
Office furnishings, machinery, and equipment	5 to 10 years

Long-term Obligations - In the government-wide financial statements and the proprietary fund types in the fund financial statements, long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the applicable governmental activities, business-type activities, or proprietary fund-type statement of net assets.

Fund Equity - In the fund financial statements, governmental funds report reservations of fund balance for amounts that are not available for appropriation or are legally restricted by outside parties for use for a specific purpose. Designations of fund balance represent tentative management plans that are subject to change.

Use of Estimates - The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Notes to Financial Statements June 30, 2008

Note 2 - Stewardship, Compliance, and Accountability

Construction Code Fees - The Village oversees building construction, in accordance with the State's Construction Code Act, including inspection of building construction and renovation to ensure compliance with the building codes. The Village charges fees for these services. The law requires that collection of these fees be used only for construction code costs, including an allocation of estimated overhead costs. A summary of the current year activity and the cumulative surplus or shortfall generated since January I, 2000 is as follows:

Shortfall at July 1, 2007	\$ (55,777)
Current year building permit revenue	5,890
Related expenses - Direct costs	 (12,861)
Shortfall at June 30, 2008	\$ (62,748)

Note 3 - Deposits and Investments

Michigan Compiled Laws Section 129.91 (Public Act 20 of 1943, as amended) authorizes local governmental units to make deposits and invest in the accounts of federally insured banks, credit unions, and savings and loan associations that have offices in Michigan. A local unit is allowed to invest in bonds, securities, and other direct obligations of the United States or any agency or instrumentality of the United States; repurchase agreements; bankers' acceptances of United States banks; commercial paper rated within the two highest classifications, which matures not more than 270 days after the date of purchase; obligations of the State of Michigan or its political subdivisions, which are rated as investment grade; and mutual funds composed of investment vehicles that are legal for direct investment by local units of government in Michigan.

The Village has designated five financial institutions for the deposit of its funds. The investment policy adopted by the board in accordance with Public Act 196 of 1997 has authorized investment in instruments allowed by Public Act 20. The Village's deposits and investment policies are in accordance with statutory authority.

Notes to Financial Statements June 30, 2008

Note 3 - Deposits and Investments (Continued)

The Village's cash and investments are subject to custodial credit risk, which is examined in more detail below:

Custodial Credit Risk of Bank Deposits - Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a financial institution failure, the Village's deposits may not be returned to it. The Village does not have a deposit policy for custodial credit risk. At year end, the Village had approximately \$4.9 million of bank deposits (certificates of deposit, checking, and savings accounts) that were uninsured and uncollateralized. The Village believes that due to the dollar amounts of cash deposits and the limits of FDIC insurance, it is impractical to insure all deposits. As a result, the Village evaluates each financial institution with which it deposits funds and assesses the level of risk of each institution; only those institutions with an acceptable estimated risk level are used as depositories.

Note 4 - Capital Assets

Capital asset activity of the Village's governmental and business-type activities was as follows:

	Balance			Dis	posals and	Balance		
Governmental Activities	July 1, 2007			Additions		Adjustments		ne 30, 2008
Capital assets not being depreciated:								
Land	\$	288,641	\$	-	\$	-	\$	288,641
Construction in progress	_	71,818		81,305		153,123		
Subtotal		360,459		81,305		153,123		288,641
Capital assets being depreciated:								
Roads and sidewalks		809,983		153,123		-		963,106
Buildings and improvements		691,774		3,726		-		695,500
Vehicles		263,484		-		1,100		262,384
Office furnishings and equipment		623,284		83,448		8,000		698,732
Subtotal		2,388,525		240,297		9,100		2,619,722
Accumulated depreciation:								
Roads and sidewalks		123,177		35,051		-		158,228
Buildings and improvements		278,553		18,957		-		297,510
Vehicles		148,923		15,611		779		163,755
Office furnishings and equipment		425,599	_	53,777		8,000	_	471,376
Subtotal		976,252		123,396		8,779		1,090,869
Net capital assets being depreciated	_	1,412,273		116,901		321		1,528,853
Net capital assets	\$	1,772,732	\$	198,206	\$	153,444	\$	1,817,494

Notes to Financial Statements June 30, 2008

Note 4 - Capital Assets (Continued)

	Balance		Disposals and	Balance		
Business-type Activities	July 1, 2007	Additions	Adjustments	June 30, 2008		
Capital assets not being depreciated: Land	\$ 299,830	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 299,830		
Construction in progress	8,256,308	3,278,315	11,534,623			
Subtotal	8,556,138	3,278,315	11,534,623	299,830		
Capital assets being depreciated:						
Water and sewer distribution systems	4,450,178	11,534,623	1,113,716	14,871,085		
Buildings and building improvements	122,471	-	50,000	172,471		
Vehicles	136,489	-	-	136, 4 89		
Machinery and equipment	274,186	27,486		301,672		
Subtotal	4,983,324	11,562,109	1,163,716	15,481,717		
Accumulated depreciation:						
Water and sewer distribution systems	2,211,459	217,617	1,064,909	1,364,167		
Buildings and building improvements	37,301	5,535	50,000	92,836		
Vehicles	109,316	17,325	-	126,641		
Machinery and equipment	175,088	18,310		193,398		
Subtotal	2,533,164	258,787	1,114,909	1,777,042		
Net capital assets being depreciated	2,450,160	11,303,322	48,807	13,704,675		
Net capital assets	\$ 11,006,298	\$ 14,581,637	\$ 11,583,430	\$ 14,004,505		

Depreciation expense was charged to programs of the primary government as follows:

Governmental activities:		
General government	\$	29,924
Public safety		11,636
Public works		46,404
Recreation and culture		35,432
Total governmental activities	<u>\$</u>	123,396
Business-type activities:		
Water	\$	70,537
Sewer		188,250
Total business-type activities	<u>\$</u>	258,787

Notes to Financial Statements June 30, 2008

Note 5 - Interfund Receivables, Payables, and Transfers

The composition of interfund balances is as follows:

Receivable Fund	Payable Fund	A	Amount			
General Fund	Waste Water Fund	\$	5,000			

This balance results from the General Fund making payments on reimbursable expenditures on behalf of the Waste Water Fund.

Interfund transfers reported in the fund financial statements are comprised of the following:

Fund Providing Resources	Fund Receiving Resources	 Amount	
General Fund	Major Streets Fund	\$ 57,950	
General Fund	Local Streets Fund	 78,300	
Total		\$ 136,250	

The transfers from the General Fund to the Major and Local Streets Funds represent the use of unrestricted resources to finance those programs, in accordance with budgetary authorizations.

Note 6 - Long-term Debt

The Village issues bonds to provide for the acquisition and construction of major capital facilities. General obligation bonds are direct obligations and pledge the full faith and credit of the Village. County contractual agreements are also general obligations of the government. Revenue bonds involve a pledge of specific income derived from the acquired or constructed assets to pay debt service.

Notes to Financial Statements June 30, 2008

Note 6 - Long-term Debt (Continued)

Long-term obligation activity can be summarized as follows:

	Interest										
	Rate		Beginning						Ending	Di	ue Within
	Ranges		Balance	Additions		Reductions		Balance		One Year	
Governmental Activities -											
Accrued employee benefits	-	\$	6,690	\$		\$	1,058	\$	5,632	\$	5,632
Business-type Activities											
General obligation bonds - Water											
and sewer general obligation bonds:											
Amount of issue - \$330,614	4.70% -										
Maturing through 2020	5.65%	\$	249,882	\$	-	\$	15,377	\$	234,505	\$	15,378
Revenue bonds - Sewer revenue bonds:											
Series A Bond											
Amount of issue - \$4,947,000											
Maturing through 2046	4.38%		4,947,000		791,000		55,000		5,683,000		58,000
Series B Bond											
Amount of issue - \$1,229,000											
Maturing through 2046	4.38%		1,229,000		-		12,000		1,217,000		12,000
Revenue bonds - Water revenue bonds:											
Amount of issue - \$415,000	4.70% -										
Maturing through 2016	5.50%	_	245,000				20,000	_	225,000	_	25,000
Total business-type activities		\$	6,670,882	\$	791,000	\$	102,377	\$	7,359,505	\$	110,378

Annual debt service requirements to maturity for the above bonds and note obligations are as follows:

	B	Business-type Activities						
	<u>Principal</u>	Interest	Total					
2009	\$ 110,37	8 \$ 326,835	5 \$ 437,213					
2010	113,37	8 321,672	435,050					
2011	116,37	8 316,344	432,722					
2012	120,37	8 310,8 4 4	431,222					
2013	132,22	2 305,165	437,387					
2014-2018	671,79	8 1,428,724	2,100,522					
Thereafter	6,094,97	3 4,741,363	10,836,336					
Total	\$ 7,359,50	<u>\$ 7,750,947</u>	\$ 15,110,452					

Notes to Financial Statements June 30, 2008

Note 6 - Long-term Debt (Continued)

The Village has pledged substantially all revenue of the Water and Waste Water Fund, net of operating expenses, to repay the above water and sewer revenue bonds. Proceeds from the bonds provided financing for the construction of the waste water treatment plant and system improvements. The bonds are payable solely from the net revenues of the water and sewer system. The remaining principal and interest to be paid on the bonds is \$14,784,395. During the current year, net revenues of the system were \$354,065, compared to the annual debt requirements of \$290,549.

Note 7 - Risk Management

The Village is exposed to various risks of loss related to property loss, torts, errors and omissions, and employee injuries (workers' compensation), as well as medical benefits provided to employees. The Village participates in the Michigan Municipal League risk pool for claims relating to all risks.

The Michigan Municipal League risk pool program operates as a common risk-sharing management program for local units of government in Michigan; member premiums are used to purchase commercial excess insurance coverage and to pay member claims in excess of deductible amounts.

Note 8 - Pension Plan

The Village participates in the Michigan Municipal Employees' Retirement System, an agent multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan that covers all employees of the Village. The system provides retirement, disability, and death benefits to plan members and their beneficiaries. The Michigan Municipal Employees' Retirement System issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information for the system. That report may be obtained by writing to the system at 1134 Municipal Way, Lansing, MI 48917.

The obligation to contribute to and maintain the system for police and fire employees was established by negotiation with the Village's competitive bargaining unit and requires a contribution from the employees of .6 percent of gross wages. The obligation for general employees was adopted by the Village's council and requires a contribution of zero percent of gross wages.

Notes to Financial Statements June 30, 2008

Note 8 - Pension Plan (Continued)

For the year ended June 30, 2008, the Village's annual pension cost of \$37,642 for the plan was equal to the Village's required and actual contribution. The annual required contribution was determined as part of an actuarial valuation at December 31, 2005, using the entry age actuarial cost method. Significant actuarial assumptions used include (a) an 8.0 percent investment rate of return, (b) projected salary increases of 4.5 percent per year compounded annually, attributable to inflation, (c) additional projected salary increases of 0.0 percent to 8.40 percent per year, depending on age, attributable to seniority/merit, and (d) no increase after retirement. The actuarial value of assets was determined using techniques that smooth the effects of short-term volatility over a four-year period. The unfunded actuarial liability is being amortized as a level percentage of payroll.

	Fiscal Year Ended June 30							
	2006			2007		2008		
Annual pension costs (APC) Percentage of APC contributed Net pension obligation		26,198 100 -	\$	29,738 100 -	\$	37,642 100 -		
		Actuarial V	/alua	ition as of De	cem	ber 31		
		2005		2006		2007		
Actuarial value of assets Actuarial Accrued Liability (AAL)	\$	2,261,624	\$	2,408,797	\$	2,594,696		
(entry age)	\$	2,229,583	\$	2,288,433	\$	2,509,341		
Overfunded AAL (UAAL)	\$	32,041	\$	120,364	\$	85,355		
Funded ratio		101.4%		105.3%		103.4%		
Covered payroll	\$	747,731	\$	720,006	\$	768,252		
UAAL as a percentage of covered payroll		(4.28%)		(16.7%)		(11.1%)		

Required Supplemental Information

Required Supplemental Information Budgetary Comparison Schedule - General Fund Year Ended June 30, 2008

	Original Budget	Amended Budget	Actual	Variance with Amended Budget
Revenue				
Property taxes	\$ 471,110	\$ 471,110	\$ 482,460	\$ 11,350
State sources	150,000	150,000	174,620	24,620
Licenses and permits	5,000	5,000	6,039	1,039
Charges for services	291,500	291,500	323,963	32,463
Fines and forfeitures	1,000	1,000	1,204	204
Interest and rentals	50,600	50,600	162,174	111,574
Other	90,400	90,400	82,976	(7,424)
Total revenue	1,059,610	1,059,610	1,233,436	173,826
Expenditures				
General government:				
Village Council	114,855	114,855	88,903	25,952
Village president	7,600	7,600	6,297	1,303
Village clerk	59,960	59,960	58,848	1,112
Elections	3,025	3,025	2,053	972
Village treasurer	10,940	10,940	9,069	1,871
Administration	81,315	81,315	68,789	12,526
Village hall and grounds	32,235	32,235	25,987	6,248
Public safety:				
Building inspection/zoning administration	14,575	14,575	12,861	1,714
Ordinance enforcement	18,345	18,345	14,782	3,563
Public works	33,500	33,500	20,286	13,214
Recreation and culture:				
Shamrock Park	128,000	134,827	148,201	(13,374)
Grove, Wolf's Prairie, and Memorial Parks	4,275	4,275	6,399	(2,124)
Other:				
Community services	284,705	284,705	175,214	109,491
Capital improvements	100,000	100,000	66,795	33,205
Transfers to other funds	118,000	118,000	136,250	(18,250)
Total expenditures	1,011,330	1,018,157	840,734	177,423
Excess of Revenue Over Expenditures	48,280	41,453	392,702	351,249
Fund Balance - Beginning of year	2,589,475	2,589,475	2,589,475	
Fund Balance - End of year	\$ 2,637,755	\$ 2,630,928	\$ 2,982,177	\$ 351,249

Required Supplemental Information Budgetary Comparison Schedule - Major Special Revenue Funds Major Street Fund Year Ended June 30, 2008

	Original Amended Budget Budget			Actual	Variance with Amended Budget		
Revenue							
State sources	\$	100,657	\$ 100,657	\$	99,435	\$	(1,222)
Interest income		20,575	20,575		21,619		1,044
Other		-	=		184		184
Transfer from other funds		59,867	 59,867	_	57,950		(1,917)
Total revenue		181,099	181,099		179,188		(1,911)
Expenditures							
Routine street maintenance		67,166	66,912		56,624		10,288
Tree/Shrub maintenance		6,778	6,778		5,892		886
Traffic services		5,236	5,236		2,578		2,658
Winter maintenance		7,100	7,100		6,814		286
Administration		4,445	4,700		4,699		1
Drainage		1,707	 1,707		1,628		79
Total expenditures		92,432	 92,433		78,235	_	14,198
Excess of Revenue Over Expenditures		88,667	88,666		100,953		12,286
Fund Balance - Beginning of year		620,086	 620,086		620,086	_	
Fund Balance - End of year	\$	708,753	\$ 708,752	\$	721,039	\$	12,286

Required Supplemental Information Budgetary Comparison Schedule - Major Special Revenue Funds (Continued) Local Street Fund Year Ended June 30, 2008

			Amended		riance with Amended
	Orig	ginal Budget	 Budget	 Actual	 Budget
Revenue					
Property taxes	\$	155,999	\$ 155,999	\$ 150,442	\$ (5,557)
State sources		48,501	48,501	38,784	(9,717)
Interest income		13,004	13,004	4,125	(8,879)
Other		0	0	276	276
Transfer from other funds		84,932	 84,932	 78,300	 (6,632)
Total revenue		302,436	302,436	271,927	(30,509)
Expenditures					
Routine street maintenance		94,827	94,549	86,288	8,261
Construction		290,175	290,175	81,304	208,871
Tree/Shrub maintenance		7,471	7,471	7,262	209
Traffic services		6,505	5,613	2,266	3,347
Winter maintenance		8,200	10,129	9,091	1,038
Administration		6,998	7,276	7,276	-
Drainage		2,292	 2,292	 2,130	 162
Total expenditures		416,468	 417,505	195,617	 221,888
Excess (Deficiency) of Expenditures Over					
Revenue		(114,032)	(115,069)	76,310	191,379
Fund Balance - Beginning of year		434,461	 434,461	 434,461	
Fund Balance - End of year	\$	320,429	\$ 319,392	\$ 510,771	\$ 191,379

Note to Required Supplemental Information June 30, 2008

Note - Budgetary Information

Annual budgets are prepared by the finance committee on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles, except that the Village budgets operating transfers as revenues/expenditures instead of "other financing sources/uses." Budgets are adopted for the General Fund and all Special Revenue Funds by the Village Council. Subsequent amendments are approved by the Village Council.

The budget documents present information by fund, function, department, and line items. The legal level of budgetary control adopted by the governing body is the department level.

Amounts encumbered for purchase orders, contracts, etc. are not tracked during the year. Budget appropriations are considered to be spent once the goods are delivered or the services rendered.

Excess of Expenditures Over Appropriations in Budgeted Funds - The Village had significant expenditure budget variances for the year ended June 30, 2008 as follows:

	 Budget	 Actual		
General Fund - Shamrock Park	\$ 134,827	\$ 148,201		
General Fund - Transfers to other funds	118,000	136,250		

Federal Awards
Supplemental Information
June 30, 2008

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Plante & Moran, PLLC



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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Village Council
Village of Berrien Springs, Michigan

We have audited the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, and each major fund of the Village of Berrien Springs, Michigan as of and for the year ended June 30, 2008, which collectively comprise the Village of Berrien Springs, Michigan's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated October 10, 2008. Those basic financial statements are the responsibility of the management of the Village of Berrien Springs, Michigan. Our responsibility was to express opinions on those basic financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the basic financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the basic financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the Village of Berrien Springs, Michigan's basic financial statements. The accompanying schedule of expenditures of federal awards is presented for the purpose of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements. The information in this schedule has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and, in our opinion, is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

Plante & Moran, PLLC

October 10, 2008



Plante & Moran, PLLC



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Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Based on an Audit of Financial Statements Performed in Accordance with Government Auditing Standards

To the Village Council
Village of Berrien Springs, Michigan

We have audited the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, and each major fund of the Village of Berrien Springs, Michigan as of and for the year ended June 30, 2008, which collectively comprise the Village of Berrien Springs, Michigan's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated October 10, 2008. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit, we considered the Village of Berrien Springs, Michigan's internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing our auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing our opinion on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Village of Berrien Spring, Michigan's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Village of Berrien Springs, Michigan's internal control over financial reporting.

A control deficiency exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent or detect misstatements on a timely basis. A significant deficiency is a control deficiency, or combination of control deficiencies, that adversely affects the entity's ability to initiate, authorize, record, process, or report financial data reliably in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles such that there is more than a remote likelihood that a misstatement of entity's financial statements that is more than inconsequential will not be prevented or detected by the entity's internal control.

A material weakness is a significant deficiency, or combination of significant deficiencies, that results in more than a remote likelihood that a material misstatement of the financial statements will not be prevented or detected by the entity's internal control.

Our consideration of the internal control over financial reporting was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and would not necessarily identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be significant deficiencies or material weaknesses. We believe that the deficiencies described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs as finding 2008-1 constitutes a material weakness.



To the Village Council Village of Berrien Springs, Michigan

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the Village of Berrien Springs, Michigan's financial statements are free of material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit and, accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*.

The Village of Berrien Springs, Michigan's response to the significant deficiency identified in our audit and described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs has not been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and, accordingly, we express no opinion on it.

This report is intended solely for the information and use of management and the Village Council and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

Plante & Moran, PLLC

October 10, 2008

Plante & Moran, PLLC



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Report on Compliance with Requirements Applicable to Each Major Program and on Internal Control Over Compliance in Accordance with OMB Circular A-133

To the Village Council Village of Berrien Springs, Michigan

Compliance

We have audited the compliance of the Village of Berrien Springs, Michigan with the types of compliance requirements described in the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Circular A-133 Compliance Supplement that are applicable to each of its major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2008. The major federal programs of the Village of Berrien Springs, Michigan are identified in the summary of auditor's results section of the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs. Compliance with the requirements of laws, regulations, contracts, and grants applicable to each of its major federal programs is the responsibility of the Village of Berrien Springs, Michigan's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Village of Berrien Springs, Michigan's compliance based on our audit.

We conducted our audit of compliance in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America; the standards applicable to financial audits contained in Government Auditing Standards, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States; and OMB Circular A-133, Audits of States, Local Governments, and Non-Profit Organizations. Those standards and OMB Circular A-133 require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether noncompliance with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on a major federal program occurred. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence about the Village of Berrien Springs, Michigan's compliance with those requirements and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion. Our audit does not provide a legal determination on the Village of Berrien Springs, Michigan's compliance with those requirements. However, the results of our auditing procedures disclosed an instance of noncompliance with those requirements that is required to be reported in accordance with OMB Circular A-133 and which is described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs as finding 2008-2.

In our opinion, the Village of Berrien Springs, Michigan complied, in all material respects, with the requirements referred to above that are applicable to each of its major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2008.



Internal Control Over Compliance

The management of the Village of Berrien Springs, Michigan is responsible for establishing and maintaining effective internal control over compliance with the requirements of laws, regulations, contracts, and grants applicable to federal programs. In planning and performing our audit, we considered the Village of Berrien Springs, Michigan's internal control over compliance with the requirements that could have a direct and material effect on a major federal program in order to determine our auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing our opinion on compliance, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control over compliance. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control over compliance.

Our consideration of internal control over compliance was for the limited purpose described in the preceding paragraph and would not necessarily identify all deficiencies in the entity's internal control that might be significant deficiencies or material weaknesses as defined below. However, as discussed below, we identified certain deficiencies in internal control over compliance that we consider to be significant deficiencies.

A control deficiency in an entity's internal control over compliance exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent or detect noncompliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program on a timely basis. A significant deficiency is a control deficiency, or combination of control deficiencies, that adversely affects the entity's ability to administer a federal program such that there is more than a remote likelihood that noncompliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program that is more than inconsequential will not be prevented or detected by the entity's internal controls. We consider the deficiency in internal control over compliance described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs as Finding 2008-2 to be a significant deficiency.

A material weakness is a significant deficiency, or combination of significant deficiencies, that results in more than a remote likelihood that material noncompliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program will not be prevented or detected by the entity's internal control. We did not consider the deficiency described in the accompanying Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs to be a material weakness.

The Village of Berrien Springs, Michigan's response to the finding identified in our audit is described in the accompanying Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs. We did not audit the Village of Berrien Springs, Michigan's response and, accordingly, we express no opinion on it.

This report is intended solely for the information and use of management, the Village Council, and the federal awarding agencies and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

Plante & Moran, PLLC

Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards June 30, 2008

Federal Agency/Pass-through Agency Program Title	CFDA Number	Pass-through Entity Project/Grant Number	Award Amount	Prior Year Expenditures (Informational Only)	Federal Expenditures
U.S. Department of Agriculture - Waste and Water Disposal Systems for Rural Communities: Grant Loan	10.760	N/A	\$ 3,350,000 6,967,000	\$ - 6,760,411	\$ 3,198,437 206,589
Total Waste Water Disposal Systems for Rural Communities					3,405,026
U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development - Passed through the Michigan Strategic Fund - Michigan CDBG Grant	14.228	MSC 203020-EDIG	200,000		200,000
Capitalization Grants for Drinking Water State Revolving Funds - Wellhead Protect Setaside Program	66.468	MDEQ	3,600		3,600
Total federal awards					\$ 3,608,626

Notes to Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards Year Ended June 30, 2008

Note I - Significant Accounting Policies

The accompanying schedule of expenditures of federal awards includes the federal grant activity of the Village of Berrien Springs, Michigan and is presented on the same basis of accounting as the basic financial statements. The information in this schedule is presented in accordance with the requirements of OMB Circular A-133, Audits of States, Local Governments, and Non-Profit Organizations. Therefore, some amounts presented in this schedule may differ from amounts presented in, or used in the preparation of, the basic financial statements.

Note 2 - Loans Outstanding

The Village had the following loan balances outstanding at June 30, 2008. Their loan balance is not included in the federal expenditures presented in the schedule.

	CFDA	Amount	
Cluster/Program Title	Number	Outstanding	
Waste and Water Disposal Systems for Rural			
Communities	10.760	\$ 6,967,000	

Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs Year Ended June 30, 2008

Section I - Summary of Auditor's Results

Financial Statements

Type of auditor's report issued: Unqualified Internal control over financial reporting: Material weakness(es) identified? X Yes ___ No • Significant deficiency(ies) identified that are not considered to be material weaknesses? ____ Yes _X_ None reported Noncompliance material to financial statements noted? Yes X No Federal Awards Internal control over major program(s): Material weakness(es) identified? Yes X No • Significant deficiency(ies) identified that are not considered to be material weaknesses? X Yes None reported Type of auditor's report issued on compliance for major program(s): Unqualified Any audit findings disclosed that are required to be reported in accordance with Section 510(a) of Circular A-133? __X__Yes ____ No Identification of major program(s): CFDA Number(s) Name of Federal Program or Cluster 10.760 Waste and Water Disposal Systems for Rural Communities Dollar threshold used to distinguish between type A and type B programs: \$300,000 ____ Yes <u>X</u> No Auditee qualified as low-risk auditee?

Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs (Continued) Year Ended June 30, 2008

Section II - Financial Statement Audit Findings

Reference Number	Findings
2008-I	Finding Type - Material Weakness
	Criteria - Generally accepted accounting principles as they relate to governmental units require capital asset additions and bond proceeds for an enterprise fund to be recorded as an asset and a liability, respectively, rather than as an expense and a revenue.
	Condition - The Village did not record significant adjustments related to the Enterprise Funds' bond issue, both on the revenue and expense side.
	Context - Overall financial responsibility
	Cause - The Village budgets on a cash basis; therefore, fixed asset additions and interest are expensed throughout the year and bond proceeds are recorded as revenue.
	Effect - The related general ledger balances were not accurately recorded.
	Decomposed the The William should account the control court additions for

Recommendation - The Village should record the capital asset additions for the Enterprise Funds throughout the year, as well as capitalize interest payments on financing related to ongoing construction projects. Retainages related to construction projects still in progress at year end should also be evaluated and recorded as part of the year-end adjustments. Future bond proceeds should be recorded as a liability when received.

Views of Responsible Officials and Planned Corrective Actions - The Village plans to record bond proceeds as a liability, fixed asset additions and retainages payable as assets, as well as capitalized interest expense in future.

Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs (Continued) Year Ended June 30, 2008

Section III - Federal Program Audit Findings

Reference Number	Findings						
2008-2	Program Name - Waste and Water Disposal Systems for Rural Communities (CFDA #10.760)						
	Finding Type - Noncompliance and significant deficiency						
	Criteria - Grant requirements indicate that the Village must maintain proper documentation to substantiate amounts included in the required financial reports.						
Condition - During our testing of the Village's compliance, we no Village could not produce adequate documentation to substrevenue and expense balances included in the June 30, 2008 quarted report which is generated by the general ledger system.							
	Questioned Costs - None						
	Context - The Village's general ledger system did not support the balances reported in the June 30, 2008 quarterly financial report at the time of testing.						
	Cause and Effect - By not maintaining this documentation, the Village cannot substantiate the amounts included in the quarterly financial report.						
	Recommendation - The Village must implement additional procedures to assure proper documents are retained to support the amounts reported.						
	Views of Responsible Officials and Planned Corrective Actions - The Village will ensure the general ledger support for the amounts reported is maintained in the future.						

Report to the Village Council June 30, 2008



Plante & Moran, PLLC

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To the Village Council
Village of Berrien Springs, Michigan

We have recently completed our audit of the basic financial statements of the Village of Berrien Springs, Michigan (the "Village") for the year ended June 30, 2008. In addition to our audit report, we are providing the following required audit communication, summary of unrecorded possible adjustments, recommendations, and informational comments which impact the Village:

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Results of the Audit	1-3
Summary of Unrecorded Possible Adjustments	4-8
Informational and Legislative Matters	9-16

We are grateful for the opportunity to be of service to the Village of Berrien Springs. Should you have any questions regarding the comments in this report, please do not hesitate to call.

Plante & Moran, PLLC

October 10, 2008





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GLOBAL ALLIANCE OF

Results of the Audit

October 10, 2008

To the Village Council
Village of Berrien Springs, Michigan

We have audited the financial statements of the Village of Berrien Springs, Michigan (the "Village") for the year ended June 30, 2008 and have issued our report thereon dated October 10, 2008. Professional standards require that we provide you with the following information related to our audit.

Our Responsibility Under U.S. Generally Accepted Auditing Standards

As stated in our engagement letter dated August 12, 2008, our responsibility, as described by professional standards, is to express an opinion about whether the financial statements prepared by management with your oversight are fairly presented, in all material respects, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. We are responsible for planning and performing the audit to obtain reasonable, but not absolute, assurance that the financial statements are free of material misstatement. As part of our audit, we considered the internal control of the Village of Berrien Springs, Michigan. Our consideration of internal control was solely for the purpose of determining our audit procedures and not to provide any assurance concerning such internal control.

We are responsible for communicating significant matters related to the audit that are, in our professional judgment, relevant to your responsibilities in overseeing the financial reporting process. However, we are not required to design procedures specifically to identify such matters and our audit of the financial statements does not relieve you or management of your responsibilities.

Our audit of the Village of Berrien Springs, Michigan's financial statements has also been conducted in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Under *Government Auditing Standards*, we have made some assessments of the Village of Berrien Springs, Michigan's compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements. While those assessments are not sufficient to identify all noncompliance with applicable laws, regulations, and contract provisions, we are required to communicate all noncompliance conditions that come to our attention. We have communicated those conditions in a separate letter dated October 10, 2008 regarding our consideration of the Village of Berrien Springs, Michigan's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements.

We also are obligated to communicate certain matters related to our audit to those responsible for the governance of the Village of Berrien Springs, Michigan, including certain instances of error or fraud and significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit. In certain situations, *Government Auditing Standards* require disclosure of illegal acts to applicable government agencies. If such illegal acts were detected during our audit, we would be required to make disclosures regarding these acts to applicable government agencies. No such disclosures were required.

Planned Scope and Timing of the Audi

We performed the audit according to the planned scope and timing previously communicated to you in our letter about planning matters dated September 8, 2008.

Significant Audit Findings

Qualitative Aspects of Accounting Practices

Management is responsible for the selection and use of appropriate accounting policies. In accordance with the terms of our engagement letter, we will advise management about the appropriateness of accounting policies and their application. The significant accounting policies used by the Village of Berrien Springs, Michigan are described in Note I to the financial statements. No new accounting policies were adopted and the application of existing policies was not changed during 2008.

We noted no transactions entered into by the organization during the year for which there is a lack of authoritative guidance or consensus.

There are no significant transactions that have been recognized in the financial statements in a different period than when the transaction occurred.

Accounting estimates are an integral part of the financial statements prepared by management and are based on management's knowledge and experience about past and current events and assumptions about future events. Certain accounting estimates are particularly sensitive because of their significance to the financial statements and because of the possibility that future events affecting them may differ significantly from those expected. There are no sensitive estimates affecting the financial statements.

Difficulties Encountered in Performing the Audit

We encountered no significant difficulties in dealing with management in performing and completing our audit.

Corrected and Uncorrected Misstatements

Professional standards require us to accumulate all known and likely misstatements identified during the audit, other than those that are trivial, and communicate them to the appropriate level of management. The attached schedules summarize uncorrected misstatements of the financial statements. Management has determined that their effects are immaterial, both individually and in the aggregate, to the financial statements taken as a whole. Material misstatements detected as a result of audit procedures were corrected by management, including recording capital asset additions for the Water and Sewer Funds and recording the debt issued in the current year for the waste water treatment plant.

Disagreements with Management

For the purpose of this letter, professional standards define a disagreement with management as a financial accounting, reporting, or auditing matter, whether or not resolved to our satisfaction, that could be significant to the financial statements or the auditor's report. We are pleased to report that no such disagreements arose during the course of our audit.

Management's Representations

We have requested certain representations from management that are included in the management representation letter dated October 10, 2008.

Management's Consultations with Other Independent Accountants

In some cases, management may decide to consult with other accountants about auditing and accounting matters, similar to obtaining a "second opinion" on certain situations. If a consultation involves application of an accounting principle to the organization's financial statements or a determination of the type of auditor's opinion that may be expressed on those statements, our professional standards require the consulting accountant to check with us to determine that the consultant has all the relevant facts. To our knowledge, there were no such consultations with other accountants.

Other Audit Findings or Issues

In the normal course of our professional association with the Village, we generally discuss a variety of matters, including the application of accounting principles and auditing standards, business conditions affecting the organization, and business plans and strategies that may affect the risks of material misstatement. None of the matters discussed resulted in a condition to our retention as the Village's auditors.

This information is intended solely for the use of the Village council and management of the Village of Berrien Springs, Michigan and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

Very truly yours,

Plante & Moran, PLLC

Kenley G. Penner, CPA

Partner

Client: Village of Berrien Springs Opinion Unit Governmental Activities

Y/E:	30-Jun-08	SUMMARY OF UNRECORDED POSSIBLE ADJUSTMENTS									
					lr	ncreases (Decre	ases)				
Ref. #	Description of Misstatement	Asse	ts	Lia	ıbilities	Net Assets	Rev	renue	Ex	penses	
Known Misst	atements:										
AI	To record Shamrock Park accounts payable			\$	2,783				\$	2,783	
Estimate Adj	ustments:										
ВІ	None										
Implied Adjus	stments:										
CI	None	\$				\$ -	<u>\$</u>				
	Combined effect	\$		\$	2,783	<u> </u>	<u>\$</u>	-	<u>\$</u>	2,783	

Client: Village of Berrien Springs
Opinion Unit Business-type Activities

Opinion Unit Y/E:	Business-type Activities 30-Jun-08	SUMMARY OF UNRECORDED POSSIBLE ADJUSTMENTS								
					<u>lı</u>	ncreases (Decrea	ases)			
Ref. #	Description of Misstatement	As	sets	Lia	ıbilities	Net Assets	Re	venue	Ex	penses
Known Missta	tements:									
ΑI	To record accrued vacation			\$	1,512				\$	1,512
A2	To record additional water deposits				3,300					3,300
A-3	To record accrued interest payable				1,055					1,055
Estimate Adju	stments:									
ВІ	None									
Implied Adjust	tments:									
CI	None	\$	-			\$ -	\$	-		
	Combined effect	\$	-	\$	5,867	\$ -	\$	-	\$	5,867

Client: Village of Berrien Springs

Opinion Unit General Fund

Y/E:	30-Jun-08	SUMMARY OF UNRECORDED POSSIBLE ADJUSTMENTS									
					lı	ncreases (E	ecreas	es)			
Ref. #	Description of Misstatement	As	ssets	Li	abilities	Fund Ba	lance	Rev	enue/	Expe	enditures
Known Misstat	ements:										
AI	To record Shamrock Park accounts payable			\$	2,783					\$	2,783
Estimate Adjus	stments:										
ВІ	None										
Implied Adjust	ments:										
CI	None	\$			<u>-</u> _	\$		\$		_	<u>-</u>
	Combined effect	\$	-	\$	2,783	\$		\$	-	\$	2,783

Client: Village of Berrien Springs

Opinion Unit Y/E:	Water Fund 30-Jun-08	SUMMARY OF UNRECORDED POSSIBLE ADJUSTMENTS Increases (Decreases)								
Ref. #	Description of Misstatement	Assets	<u>L</u>	iabilities	Net Assets	Revenue	<u></u>	xpenses		
Known Misstat	ements:									
AI	To record additional water deposits		\$	3,300			\$	3,300		
A2	To record accrued interest payable			1,055				1,055		
A3	To record accrued vacation			(178)				(178)		
Estimate Adjus	stments:									
ВІ	None									
Implied Adjust	ments:									
CI	None	*			•	*				
		<u>\$ -</u>	·	-	\$ -	<u>\$</u> -				
	Combined effect	<u>\$</u> _	<u> </u>	4,177	<u>\$</u> -	<u>\$</u> -	<u>\$</u>	4,177		

Client: Village of Berrien Springs

Opinion Unit Waste Water Fund

Y/E: 30-Jun-08

		SUMMARY OF UNRECORDED POSSIBLE ADJUSTMENTS									
					Ir	ncreases (Decre	ases)				
Ref. # Description of Misstatement	A	ssets	<u> </u>	_iabilities	Net Assets	Re	venue	Ex	(penses		
Known Missta	atements:										
AI	To record accrued vacation			\$	1,690				\$	1,690	
Estimate Adj	ustments:										
ВІ	None										
Implied Adjus	stments:										
CI	None										
		<u>\$</u>			-	\$ -	\$	-	_	-	
	Combined effect	\$	-	\$	1,690	\$ -	\$	-	\$	1,690	

Informational and Legislative Matters

Procurement Policy

While it appears the Village follows federal guidelines in obtaining bids on required items, the Village does not have a documented procurement policy. One of the requirements when working with federal grant projects is to have and follow an official policy. Such a policy would outline when competitive bids are required, procedures that will be followed to obtain and read bids, and guidelines for selecting and rejecting proposals. We recommend the Village draft and adopt a procurement policy.

Revenue Sharing

The governor released her proposal of the State's fiscal year 2009 budget (for the year ended September 30, 2009) originally in February 2008. Over the course of budget deliberations in the spring and early summer, the Legislature further debated the level of the revenue-sharing funding, resulting in a compromise by the senate and house to fund revenue sharing equal to the projected fiscal year 2008 (fiscal year ending September 30, 2008) amounts, plus provide an increase of 2 percent of the statutory portion of revenue-sharing received in fiscal year 2007. This proposal was presented to the governor on July 25 and enacted in mid-August.

Here is a summary (in millions of dollars) of the revenue-sharing budget submitted to the Governor:

	FY 2007		FY 2008		FY 2009	%	
	 Actual		Projected	Projected		Change	
Cities, villages, and townships:							
Constitutional	\$ 665,980	\$	682,780	\$	675,992	-0.99%	
Statutory	404,920		392,050		406,933	3.80%	
Total to CVTs	1,070,900		1,074,830		1,082,925	0.75%	
Counties (statutory)	 				2,394	n/a	
Total revenue sharing	\$ \$ 1,070,900		\$ 1,074,830		1,085,319	<u>0.98</u> %	

While the projection is for an overall increase of 0.75 percent (for cities, villages, and townships), the impact will not be evenly distributed between all local units. Remember, the 2 percent increase is for the statutory portion only - not the constitutional portion. The intent is for the total revenue sharing (constitutional plus statutory) in fiscal year 2009 to equal the total of constitutional and statutory revenue-sharing received in fiscal year 2008, plus an additional payment equal to 2 percent of the fiscal year 2007 statutory revenue-sharing received by the local unit. That may mean that for those units (primarily townships) that now receive no statutory revenue sharing, total revenue-sharing projected for fiscal year 2009 will be identical to the amounts received in fiscal year 2008. We are awaiting a final distribution table from the Michigan Department of Treasury.

The governor's proposed budget also included \$2.4 million to restore state revenue-sharing payments for the six qualifying counties that will exhaust their revenue-sharing reserve funds in fiscal year 2008/2009. As you may remember, a reserve fund was created for each county in 2005 when the State eliminated counties from the revenue-sharing program (remember, counties only receive statutory revenue sharing, not constitutional). In 2005, counties were required to phase in the early collection of winter property tax payments and to create a reserve fund with a portion of these monies. Counties have been drawing on their reserve funds to replace lost statutory revenue sharing. When the reserve fund is depleted, counties will then look to the State to re-enter the statutory portion of the revenue-sharing program. Prior to their elimination from the revenue-sharing program in 2005, counties statewide received approximately \$182 million annually.

It is encouraging that this budget funds revenue sharing at a higher level than last year. As counties have started to come back into the formula, the Legislature has budgeted this as an additional payment, rather than one that reduces distributions to the other local units of government. To a great extent, however, actual revenue-sharing distributions will depend on the stability of the State's budget, as well as the actual level of state tax collections. In addition, we need to remember that the statutory formula expired in 2007 and a new, permanent formula has not been enacted. Please remember to remind your state representatives of the importance of extending this legislation.

If the State were to eliminate the statutory portion of revenue sharing (as the constitutional portion cannot be modified without a change to the State's constitution), the Village has approximately \$47,150 at risk in its General Fund budget based on 2007 funding levels. In light of the current environment, we strongly encourage local governments to be conservative when budgeting or projecting the revenue-sharing line item.

Property Tax Developments

The front page story several months ago is now old news. For many communities in Michigan, the challenging real estate market will negatively change the taxable value trends of recent years. Many communities saw modest declines in their 2008 taxable values, and if the downward trend in the housing market continues, the impact will be larger next year. How it will actually play out in each community and over what period of time remains to be seen. While each community will need to carefully determine the impact of the current environment on its budget, there are also several pieces of legislation in Lansing that will impact property taxes going forward. Examples include:

 House Bill 4215 (Public Act 96 of 2008) allows property owners to obtain two principal residence exemptions in certain situations. The bill was designed for situations where a homeowner has purchased a new home and is unable to sell the existing home. The dual exemption only applies if certain conditions are met (i.e., the property previously occupied is for sale, not occupied, not leased, or available for lease, etc.).

- A series of bills were introduced in March 2007 as part of a package to stimulate home sales (House Bills 4440, 4441, and 4442). The lead bill of that package, House Bill 4440, establishes an 18-month moratorium on the "pop-up" or "uncapping" of taxable value to state equalized value at the time of sale or transfer of a property. Property sales or transfers occurring in the time frame of the moratorium would continue to pay property taxes at the previous taxable value amount. The "pop-up" or "uncapping" of taxable value would be delayed until the property was sold or transferred in later years. House Bill 4440 actually passed the House in March 2007 and is currently in the Michigan Senate.
- Many property owners continue to struggle with the concept that their individual taxable values actually increased during a time that overall property values and even their individual property values have fallen. As we all have re-learned in recent months, it is a constitutional requirement that changed with Proposal A in 1994. It may be helpful to remember the principle behind Proposal A its purpose was to disconnect taxable values from market value increases, and instead limit the growth in taxable values to the lesser of 5 percent or inflation, until that point that the property transfers ownership. Now that the market values are declining in many areas, Proposal A continues to stay disconnected, and allows the taxable value to increase by the lesser of 5 percent or inflation (up until the point that it re-connects with market values).

Fairly or not, this year, many property owners said it did not feel right when they saw their taxable value increase by inflation when market value did not. This has led to a discussion as to whether a third variable, called "change in market value," needs to be added to the Proposal A formula. In what some are calling a "super cap," the Proposal A formula to determine annual increases in taxable value (if property is not sold or transferred) would be the lesser of three components: inflation, change in market value, or 5 percent. Therefore, if the market value of the parcel was either flat or declining - even if the taxable value, of the particular parcel was less than state equalized value - there would be no annual increase. To date, a proposal to accomplish this change has not moved through the Legislature. A change of this nature would impact local government budgets.

• As part of the changes to the single business tax last year and the introduction of the Michigan business tax, changes were also made to the calculation of tax rates applicable to industrial and commercial personal property taxes. As advertised, industrial personal property taxpayers received a reduction of the school operating mills (up to 18 mills) and the 6 mill state education tax. Commercial personal property taxpayers received a reduction of up to 12 school operating mills. However, if your community has a school district with "hold harmless" school mills, you must add back any hold harmless millage prior to computing the total mills to be levied. This may generate questions from commercial and industrial taxpayers.

• A Michigan Supreme Court case has changed how local governments can treat public service improvements by developers. Leading up to the court case, as private property owners or developers installed public service improvements (i.e., such as street lights, water and sewer lines, etc.) there was normally an increase in their property tax assessment. The Michigan Supreme Court upheld a Court of Appeals ruling that the installation of public service improvements does not constitute a taxable addition.

Change in Investment Act

Public Act 213 of 2007, adopted at the end of 2007 requires local governments to perform their investment reporting quarterly to the governing body. The investment of surplus monies by Michigan local governments is controlled by Public Act 20 of 1943. The Act previously required investment reporting annually. It is suggested that the required quarterly reports list investments by institution along with maturity dates and interest rates.

Recent Revisions to State Transportation Funding Program

Current legislation modified Act 51 to allow local governments to transfer monies from their Major Street Fund (MSF) to their Local Street Fund (LSF) at a level of 50 percent of annual major street funding received. In addition, greater than 50 percent can be transferred. However, the amended law requires that certain conditions be met to allow for a transfer in excess of 50 percent including the adoption of an asset management process for the major and local street systems as well as a detailed resolution passed by the Village. It is important to note that major street monies transferred for use on local streets cannot be used for construction but may be used for preservation. Current legislation also includes a pilot program that would allow for the combination of the Major Street Fund and the Local Street Fund if certain conditions are met.

In the current instructions to the Act 51 reports, MDOT has stipulated that these transfers from the MSF to the LSF will not be allowed after December 31, 2008, except to the extent matched by local revenues expended by the city or village of the major street system. It is unclear whether the actual legislation that allows this transfer (MCL Section 247.663(12) of PA 51 of 1951, as amended) is set to expire at the end of the year. Local governmental units should, however, be aware of this potential sunset and take appropriate action prior to December 31, 2008 to make transfers that are allowable through this date.

FACT Act

The Fair and Accurate Credit Transactions Act was passed in 2003, with final regulations published at the end of 2007. These FTC rules, and more specifically the Red Flag Rules encompassed in them, may be applicable to municipal utility systems. The rules, put in place as a measure to protect against identity theft, indicate that a "creditor" with a "covered account" must implement a written identify theft prevention program to detect, prevent, and mitigate identity theft in connection with the opening of a covered account or any existing covered account.

Under the rules, a creditor is defined very broadly, encompassing any entity that defers payment for goods and services, as defined under the Red Flag Rules. This most likely includes municipalities that "defer payments" by their utility customers when water, sewer, electric, gas, trash, and the like are sold to customers day-by-day but paid for at the end of the billing cycle.

The act would require written policies and procedures to be put in place to identify and follow up on red flags. Red flags, just as an example, would be the presentation by the customer of suspicious personal information that is inconsistent with external sources or suspicious documents provided for identification that appear to be alerted. The regulations appear to be flexible so that each government would have the ability to design an identity theft program that is tailored to its particular operation, given its size, technology currently utilized, and the perceived risk of identity theft in its community.

We encourage you to follow up with legal consul if you believe this Act may apply to your governmental unit.

Other Legislative Items

- As part of Michigan's new Planning Enabling Act, many local governments will now be required to prepare an annual "capital improvements program." This new requirement is effective September 1, 2008. According to Public Act 33 of 2008, a planning commission, after the adoption of a master plan, shall annually prepare a capital improvements program of public structures and improvements. The law does allow that if the planning commission is exempted from this requirement, the legislative body shall prepare and adopt a capital improvements program or delegate this responsibility to the administration of the local unit for the ultimate approval by the legislative body. The law provides that the capital improvement program report public structures and improvements that, in the community's judgment, will be needed or desirable within the next six years. The law also requires that the public structures and improvements included in the capital improvements program be prioritized. Townships that do not either individually or jointly own or operate a water supply or sewage disposal system are exempt from this requirement. In general, Plante & Moran strongly encourages the development of a capital plan. While the law is restricted to "public structures and improvements," we strongly encourage the inclusion of all capital assets - vehicles, machinery and equipment, office furnishing, etc. In addition, we feel the participation of the governing body (in addition to or instead of) the planning commission is good public policy.
- This same public act added several other requirements of planning commissions, including annual reporting by the planning commission to the legislative body along with the mandatory creation of a master plan.

- Multiple bills are pending in Lansing that would make changes to investment laws governing
 Michigan communities. Changes have been proposed to add different types of investments
 to what is commonly referred to as "Public Act 20" which governs the investment of surplus
 operating monies. Changes are also being proposed to the laws governing the investment of
 retirement monies.
- A bill is pending in the Michigan Legislature regarding retainages held by governmental units.
 Retainages are a common method used by local governments in procurement, particularly in
 the area of construction contracts. The law change focuses on reducing the retainage
 amount that a local government could require and stipulate the payment of interest on these
 monies among other provisions.
- Efforts continue in the wake of the *Bolt* case to provide a means for local units of government to engage in rate making to finance the cost of utility operations, particularly that of storm water. Senate Bill 1249 has been introduced to address the tests included in the *Bolt* decision on whether a charge is really a fee or a tax.
- At the Federal level, a 2005 law change continues to get more attention as its effective date approaches. As part of the Tax Increase Prevention and Reconciliation Act of 2005, a new mandate was introduced which will require any governmental entity spending more than \$100 million a year in goods and services to withhold 3 percent of government payments beginning in 2011. Governmental units subject to this requirement will also be subject to new reporting rules for applicable payments. Numerous groups both public and private sector, including the U.S. Department of Defense have expressed concerns on the cost and practicality of implementing this new mandate. A bill is pending in Congress to delay implementation by a year until January 2012.

PROPERTY ASSESSMENT CAP

As you recall, Proposal A limits the growth in taxable value to the lesser of inflation or 5 percent. The inflation factor for this calculation is published by the State tax commission and is as follows:

2008	2.3%
2007	3.7%
2006	3.3%
2005	2.3%
2004	2.3%
2003	1.5%
2002	3.2%
2001	3.2%
2000	1.9%
1999	1.6%
1998	2.7%
1997	2.8%
1996	2.8%
1995	2.6%
1994	3.0%

Also, as you probably recall, the Headlee Amendment to the Michigan Constitution limits the amount of taxes that can be levied by the Village. In general terms, if growth on the Village's existing property tax base exceeds inflation for a particular year, the Headlee Amendment requires the Village to "roll back" its property tax rate to inflation. Prior to the passage of Proposal A in 1994, during years when the growth on the Village's existing property tax base was less than inflation, the Headlee Amendment allowed the Village to "roll up" its property tax rate and recover from years when the property tax rate was "rolled back." However, subsequent to the passage of Proposal A and as a result of changes made to the State's General Property Tax Act, the Village is no longer allowed to "roll up" its property tax rate in years when growth on its existing tax base is less than inflation.

Municipal Finance Act Revisions

The Municipal Finance Act was amended several years ago. Communities are now required to submit a filing once a year with the Michigan Department of Treasury. The old 10-day "exemption from prior approval" process has been eliminated and is replaced with this qualification process. This filing will serve as a pre-approval for future debt issues. The current filing is due within six months of the Village's year end (December 31, 2008) and is good for one year thereafter.